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EXHIBIT # \_\_\_\_\_

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE STATUS  
OF THE NANKING NEGOTIATIONS.

(December 10, 1936)

Concerning the Sino-Japanese negotiations pertaining to the deplorable incidents such as the Chengtu incident, although a statement was issued by our Embassy in China on December 5, it seems useful to clarify the Japanese policy and the views of our Government.

1. The murder of the Japanese journalists at Chengtu on August 24 was an inevitable outcome of the anti-Japanese education and anti-Japanese policy which the Nanking Government had carried on for so many years. Of this anyone will be convinced who is cognizant of the circumstances and the facts of the case. That the recurrence of such incidents can not be prevented by a mere proclamation of the Nanking Government on the cultivation of neighborliness is evident from the fact that on the heels of the Chengtu incident there occurred in close succession the Pakhoi incident of September 3, the Hankow incident of September 17 and the Shanghai incident of September 23. Therefore, in taking up these matters with the Nanking Government, the Japanese Government was not satisfied with

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dealing with these incidents as ordinary cases of murder or assault in China and settling them accordingly. It was thought necessary to take fundamental measures for future guarantees, and we demanded, therefore, that the Nanking Government take steps in earnest for control of the anti-Japanese agitation which is the underlying cause of these incidents.

On the other hand we invited the Chinese Government to go a step further from the negative stand of merely controlling the anti-Japanese agitation and to show its sincerity toward the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations by settling such long pending questions as aerial navigation, the employment of advisers, the control of lawless Koreans and the reduction of Customs duties.

II. Mr. Sama, consul-general at Nanking, in pursuance of the Japanese Government's policy, entered into preliminary conversations with Mr. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, on September 8.

Subsequently, Mr. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador, met Mr. Chang Chun seven times and Mr. Sama conversed with Mr. Kao Tsung-Wu, director of the Asiatic department of the Chinese Foreign Office, more than 20 times.

As a result, the Chinese attitude toward the Japanese proposals was ascertained to be as stated below, giving us a general idea as to the course of future negotiations:

With regard to the control of the anti-Japanese agitation, the Chinese representative during the conversations declared that the Chinese Government not only would suppress all sorts of anti-Japanese agitation of its

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own accord and assume responsibility for all anti-Japanese operations whether by the Kuomintang or any other organizations, but would be ready to take necessary measures for thorough suppression of the anti-Japanese agitation, revision of school books and control of anti-Japanese utterances or press articles.

As to the question of joint defense against Communism, one of the questions relating to adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, no general agreement was reached, although there were some points on which both sides concurred. As to the North China question, it was agreed in principle to promote the economic development of that region through the co-operation of the two countries.

As regards the other problems, it is true that some hitch was experienced with the question of air service between China and Japan, but an agreement of views was reached regarding the proposed engagement of Japanese advisers by the Chinese Government, control of lawless Koreans

in China and reduction of the Chinese customs tariffs.

Besides, the Chinese Government accepted most of Japan's requests regarding the settlement of the series of anti-Japanese incidents. Consequently, it was arranged that the Japanese consulate-general at Chengtu be reopened before long.

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Later, however, the Chinese Government, taking advantage of the East Suiyuan issue, communicated to the Japanese representatives that it would be difficult to bring the Nanking negotiations to a successful conclusion so long as the East Suiyuan question was not settled. Besides, the Chinese representative assumed an attitude threatening to repudiate all agreements reached in their conversations with the Japanese representatives, and Mr. Kawagoe, despite the latter's repeated requests.

In consequence, Ambassador Kawagoe came to the conclusion that further delay in the negotiations because of an issue entirely irrelevant to the Nanking parley would serve no useful purpose but would only complicate the situation.

On December 3, Mr. Kawagoe handed Mr. Chang a note embodying points on which an agreement had been reached between representatives of the two countries and asked that the Chinese Government translate them into action as soon as possible.

III. Such is an outline of the actual situation of the Nanking negotiations.

The Japanese Government is now watchfully waiting for the response of the Chinese Government to Ambassador Kawagoe's request. At the same time, should the Nanking Government fail to take effective steps for control of the anti-Japanese movement, and the lives and property of Japanese

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in China be jeopardized or the rights and interests of Japan violated, we are prepared, in view of the current condition in China, to take adequate measures to cope with the situation.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 9 pages and entitled "Statement of the Foreign Office Spokesman concerning the Status of the Nanking negotiations (December 10, 1936)" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 25th day of March, 1947.

(S) K. HAYASHI

Witness: (S) K. URABE

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文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分称爲ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、  
茲ニ添附セシルタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨ  
リ底ル南京交渉ノ現狀ニ關スル外務當局談（昭和  
十一年十二月十日公表）ト題スル書類ハ日本政府  
（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ正確ニシテ眞實  
ナル爲シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月二十五日 於東京

林 磐 印

右看右捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サリタリ

同 日 於 同 所

立會人 篠 部 鳩 屬 印

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南京交渉ノ現状ニ關スル外務官局談

(昭和十一年十二月十日公表)

成都冥ノ但今次辨日不祥事件ニ關スル日支交渉ノ  
經過ニ就テハ十二月三日在支大使館ニ於テ駐明スル所  
カアツタカ、茲ニ今次交渉ニ當リ帝國政府ノ執り  
來ツサ方針並ニ石交渉ニ對スル政府ノ見解等ヲ明  
白ニシタイノアル。

一八月二十九日成都ニ誕生シダ邦人記者虐殺事件  
ハ多年南京政府ニ於テ執り來ツサ辨日教育及辨  
目的政策ノ當然ノ歸宿ト云フモ過言テナイコト  
ハ本事件誕生ノ経緯並ニ事件ノ内容ヲ知悉スル  
者ノ盡ク首肯スルトコロテアル。從ツテ其ノ源  
ヲ清ムルニアラサレハ、只一片ノ陸閏令ヲ以テ  
能ク同事件ノ再發ヲ防止シ得サルコトハ、成  
都事件より顯ク接シテ九月三日北洋事件、同十七日  
漢口事件、更ニ二十三日上海事件等カ連續發生  
シタ事實ニ倣スルモ可アル。仍テ帝國政府  
ニ於テハ此等辨日不祥事件ニ關スル交渉ニ當ツ  
テハ、通常支那ニ於ケル殺人傷害事件トシテ取  
扱ヒ單ニ事件目録ノ解決ヲ許ルコトノミヲ以テ  
滿足セス、更ニ造テ南京政府シシテ此等不祥事  
件ノ再發ヲ防止セシムル爲ノ將來ノ保障トシテ  
此ノ際根本的方策ヲ講セシムルコトカ所要テア

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ルト忌憚シ、乙ノ爲先ツ事件誕生ノ根本原因ダ  
ル云日策動ノ以爲ニ國シテ南京政府カ誠意實行  
ニ當ルコトヲ要求スル一方、防共圖威及北支間  
患等兩國出來ノ詞意ニ直接關係アル問題ノ外、  
氣空過給顧問ノ餘地、不避倅人ノ取締國稅ノ引  
下等日支間多年ノ風雲事項ヲモ解消シ、仍テ以  
テ積極的ナル計日取締ヨリ一步ヲ進メテ拂日策  
動ノ源因ムル南京政府ノ對日態度ヲ是正スルト  
共ニ日支國交改善ニ關スル同政府ノ誠意ヲ具体  
的ノ問題ニ付表示スルコトヲ總述シ來ツタ次第  
テアル。

二 石ノ如キ政府ノ方針ニ基キ、九月八日須磨領  
事ト張外交部長トノ間ニ張備的會議カ開始セラ  
レテ以テ、川越大使ト張部長トノ間ニ七回、須  
磨領事ト張外交部長或ハ西亞州司長トノ間ニ  
二十回ノ折衝カ重ホラレタ結果左記カ我  
方ノ提議ニ據スル南京側ノ意旨テアルコトカ判  
明シ交渉ノ將來ニ對シテ大体ノ見通シヲ着ケ得  
ルニ至ツタノア也。

即テ拂日取締問題ニ關シテハ國民政府ニ於テ自  
覺的ニ一切ノ拂日義理シ且當部其ノ他如何ナル  
口供タルト聞ハス真ノ一切ノ拂日的策動ニ付國  
民政府ニ於テ實行フト共ニ、拂  
日取締命令ノ徹底、拂日教科書ノ

既前、該日會議ノ取締等ニ付送ムテ必取ノ措置  
ヲ執ルヘキ旨ヲ言及シ、又國交調査團是中防共  
同處ニ關シテハ全般的ニハ茲ニ續合カ成立スル  
ニ至ラナソツタガ該ル部分ニ關シテハ意見ノ一  
氣ヲ見タ點アリ、又北支ノ問題ニ關シテ元日  
支協力シテ不取戻經濟ノ開拓ヲ計ルハキ原則ニ  
付續合カ迄ツタ。其ノ他ノ屬六事項ニ關シテハ  
日支間風雲追給同處ニ付參少ノ問題カツタメ  
ヲ除ケハノ同ノ債務、不還債人ノ取締、國稅ノ  
引下等ニ付イテ既ニ意見ノ一氣ヲ見タルノミナ  
ラス事件自体ノ解決ニ關シテモ南京政府ハ大体  
我方ノ要望ヲ容レ成都總領事館モ亦近ク再開ヲ  
見ルハキ形勢トナツタ。然ルニ其ノ後南京政府  
ニ於テハ時局變更問題ノ起ツタノヲ口實トシ同  
問題ノ解決セサル限リ南京交涉ヲ成立セシムル  
コトハ困難アルト申出テ既往ノ斷合ヲモ否認  
ノセントスルカ如キ懸度示シ、川越大使ノ屢次  
ノ申入ニ對シアモ張部長ハ殊貞ニ會見ヲ忌避セ  
ントスルカ如キ有様テアツダカラ同大使ニ於テ  
ハ南京交涉ト關係ノナイ事件ノ爲ニ此ノ上交涉  
ヲ遅延セシムルコトハ事態ヲ勘計セシムカルニ過  
キスト思キシ、十二月三日張公文部長ニ面會ノ  
際同日迄ニ双方意見ノ一氣ヲ見タル點ヲ覺察ニ  
認メ之ヲ手交ハルト共ニ南京公ノ右詰合ノ結果

Dec 20/1  
A.G.

ア遠ニ實行ニシサンコトヲ兵家シム。  
ニ交渉ノ現狀ハ鐵蹄石ノ通りテアルカラ帝國政府  
トシテハ石甲八ニ對スル南京政府側ノ出方ヲ嚴  
重見守ルト共ニ、今後同政府ノ措置等ニ辨日取  
締ニ尾ルヘキモノナク万一在支留民ノ生命財產  
ノ安全ヲ脅カシ或ハ帝國ノ在支權益ヲ侵管スル  
カ如キ事態が發生スル場合ニハ支那現下ノ狀勢  
ニ鑑ミ臨機必長ナル措置ヲ執ル方針テアル。